

North Carolina, and was subsequently reported by Abbott from Georgia. Mr. Bueno has a number of specimens taken in the vicinity of New York, and Miss E. P. Butler found it abundant in a small pond near Battle Creek, Michigan, in August, 1920.

Callicorixa praeusta (Fieber). This holarctic species has several times been reported from the northern parts of America, but the only record from the United States is that of Parshley from Maine. I have seen two specimens from the Pacific coast states, one from Lake Cushman, Washington, July 3, 1919 (F. M. Gaige), in the Museum of the University of Michigan, the other from San Francisco, in Mr. Bueno's collection.

The three females which I reported from northern Michigan¹⁰ as "probably *C. kollarii* Fieber," should in all probability be placed in *praeusta*. I seriously question the northern records of *kollarii*, which was originally described from Cuba and from Brazil.

¹⁰ Occ. Papers Mus. Zool. Univ. Mich., No. 75, p. 21, 1919.

OKANAGANA RIMOSA (SAY) IN NOVA SCOTIA.

During the past summer (1920), Mr. David H. Linder, while botanizing in southern Nova Scotia, found this little Cicada at several places. In a letter he says: "It appeared to be quite common, especially in dry clearings where white birch and maple is found. About a mile north of Meteghan they were quite common in a dry clearing that had grown up to white birch and were almost numerous enough to be called a swarm. At Argyle, though not quite so thick, they were nevertheless quite common, as was also the case at Barrington, where I captured the specimen." Meteghan and Barrington are about fifty miles apart, while Argyle is nearly midway between the two places. In Nova Scotia, Mr. W. T. Davis (Journ. N. Y. Ent. Soc., 1919, vol. 27, p. 205) records it only from Truro.

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